THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1832. NO. 58.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND SEGAR

MANUFACTURER.

NO. 33 Hand street, Pittsburgh, offers for sale, on the most liberal terms—

Scotch and Rappee Snuff;
Box Tobacco, 2 and 8 lumps to the pound;
Ladies' Twist do 8 and 9 rolls do
Spun Plug do 2, 3, 5, and 6 rolls do
Virginia Twist do 5, 8, and 13 twists do
Cavendish do 1 do do
Spanish and half Spanish Cigars;
Melee and American do

☞All the above articles are warranted to be of the first quality. February 17, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Cleartield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT.

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK.
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf *Allegheny Town*

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE.—The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
January 27.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET. The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

48 HOGSHEADS OF TOBACCO.—Just received by M. ATWOOD,
Feb. 7. Corner Wood and Front streets

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice

Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD.
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.*, Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.*, or *Macalester & Yorke*, Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.*, or *Yarke, Macalester & Co.*, New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830-tf.

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.

S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.

Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.

It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831 —tf

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

500 DOZEN of Waldron's, Griffin's, Passmore's, Blanchard's, and Stone's Corn, Grass, and German SCYTHES. Also, Scythe Rifles, Darby Creek, Milan, and Real English, *Rag Stones*—for sale by

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.
March 16—tf.

COTTON.

22 BALES Prime Tennessee and Mississippi Cotton. Just landed—for sale by M. ATWOOD, corner Wood and Front streets.
March 16, 1832.

J. BAXTER & CO.

FROM NEW YORK,

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the public generally, that they have taken Store, No. 136 Liberty Street, near Saint Clair Street, Pittsburgh, where they offer, *fresh from the New York Market*, a general assortment of European, India, and American DRY GOODS, at *Wholesale and Retail*—among which, are English, French, and American Prints, Ginghams, and Muslins; Eng. and Amer. Flannels; Eng., French, and German Merinos; Merino Circassians; Superfine, and extra superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Queens Cloths; Rose Blankets; French and India Satins; French Aerophane, and Italian Crapes, assorted colors; Colored Florences and Sarsenets; Plain Black, Blue Black, Changeable, Figured, and Mode colored Gros de Swiss, Gros de Naples, and Gros de Berlin Silks; Black and Blue Black Marcelins, and Italian Lustrings; Fine Black Satin Levantines; Black and Blue Black Satin Turc; Black Silk Velvets; Tabby do. assorted colours; Satin, Taffeta and Gauze Ribbons assorted; Fine Satin do. high colored, for trimming Winter Hats; Plain and open work, Black, White and Random, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black, White and assorted dress Gloves, of finest quality; Tamboured and Floss wrought Capes, Collars, Pelerines, Chimisets and Spencers; Plain and Twilled Silk pocket Hdkfs.; Extra fine Paungee do. fancy colors; Plain and Printed muslin Cravats; Plain Black and Plaid Italian do. Heavy Black India do; Ladies' Poplin Crape, Figured Silk, Algerine and Prussian fancy dress Hdkfs.; Embossed Silk Velvet Reticules, a new and elegant article; Corded Muslin Skirts; Cashmere, Merino, Raw Silk, Twilled Cotton and other Shawls, in variety; Extra Fine Thibet Wool and Crape, do. printed; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Fine Linen, Linen Cambric, and Pocket Hdkfs.; 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets, very fine; Bobbinet footing; Cotton and Linen Floss; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Fine wrought Cambric Muslin Insertings; Fine Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins and Bishops Lawn; Figured Swiss Muslins; Black, White and Green Gauze Veils, very large and rich; Misses' Green Barage do. for winter; Fine Italian Crape Mourning Veils, extra size and deep borders; Mixed Silk Cambets for Ladies' Cloaks, Pelisses and Riding Habits; Fine Goat hair Cambets; Scarlet and Blue Damask Breakfast and Tea Cloths; do. do. Plaid do. —Also, an assortment of ready made clothing, such as Pantaloons, Roundabouts, Pea Coats, Flushing Jackets, Hunting Coats, Sattinet and Cloth Coats; Valencia and Velvet Vests; Figured Silk do; Silk Moreen do, a new and elegant article; Extra superfine Cloth Pantaloons, and Dress Coats, made in New York, in the newest style;—A good assortment of Ladies' Prunell and Morocco Slips, Shoes, Boots, and Gaiter Boots; Misses' and Infants' Prunell and Morocco slips; and a few New York manufactured Hats, of a very superior style and quality.

All of the above goods will be offered at such prices as shall be advantageous to purchasers.—Traders and others from the country will do well to "come and see." J. B. & Co. will esteem it a favor if the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity will call and examine quality and prices, whether they wish to purchase or not. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1831.—tf.

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets

BRUSSELS, Ingrain, Venitian and Domestic Carpeting;
Floor and Table Oil Cloths;
Scarlet, Green, and Drab Floor-cloth Baizes;
Splendid Piano, Table, and Stand Covers;
Hearth Rugs of every quality;
India and Dressed Door Matts;
Rug Fringes, Carpet Bindings.
Together with a general assortment of Venitian Blinds.

ADAMS M'FADDEN,

Having taken the extensive warehouse, formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, No. 26 Wood street, and next door below the Drug store of Messrs. Charles Avery & Co., is now opening the most splendid assortment of Goods in the above line that has ever been seen in this city, and to which the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen is most respectfully invited.

In addition to the above, while in Philadelphia, he engaged the services of an experienced Upholsterer, who will shortly be forthcoming, and ready to attend every call in his line, and perform his work in eastern city style.

As arrangements have been made with several of the most extensive importing houses to the eastward, a regular, general, and superb assortment of every article in the above line will be constantly kept up, and offered at fair prices, for cash, acceptances, or the usual credit. And as the above named intends to devote his whole personal attention to the concerns of this establishment, he will be thankful for the influence and patronage of his many friends. Pittsburgh, Feb. 17, 1832.

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.
February 7, 1832.—tf.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY,

CORNER *of Baltimore and Charles streets*, Baltimore, has for sale a General Assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, consisting in part of *Waltham, Appleton, Lowell, Hamilton, Nashua, Exeter, Avery, and Pittsfield Manufactures*, which will be sold on favorable terms, by the Package or Piece.
February 7, 1832.—2w3m

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf

NOTICE.

THE public will please to take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between William B. Barnett and James S. Barnett, is this day dissolved, not by mutual consent, but by the power that one of the partners holds in his hands.

Pittsburgh, 5th day of March, 1832.

All persons are hereby forbid trusting either of the partners on the responsibility of the other.

JAMES S. BARNETT.
March 9, 1832.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.

A PART of the premises of the late James S. Stevenson will be leased for a term of years. The situation for a Lumber Yard is a most advantageous one; the greater part of the ground is immediately adjoining the Allegheny river, with a landing on Wayne street, which gives to the premises the decided advantage over any other yard. For further particulars, inquire of

GEORGE OGDEN,
Corner of Wood and Second streets.
January 24, 1832.—tf

DENTISTRY.

DOCTOR WARE very respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has taken an office, No. 12 Fifth street, where he holds himself in readiness, from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 6 P. M., to perform all operations connected with Scientific Surgical Dentistry.

Doct. W. politely solicits a share of public patronage. All work done to the entire satisfaction of the patient, or no charges made. The worst cases of diseased gums cured; loose teeth, in adults made firm, where they have become so from an unhealthy state of the gums.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Dentrifice, warranted to prevent tartar collecting on the teeth, and a preserver of the gums from disease, at No. 12 Fifth street. ☞If required, Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

Pittsburgh, March 2.—3mo.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AN Assortment of *Curtain Bands, Knobs Rings, Fringe, Locks, &c.*, suitable for furnishing Steam Boats—on accommodating terms, by SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.
Pittsburgh, March 15—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE.
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings, has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. March 9—tf.

HARDWARE.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co. are now opening a very extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Plated Ware, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Saddlers. A large proportion of their goods have been imported direct from Liverpool, (England,) *via* New Orleans, and will be sold on accommodating terms.
March 16—tf.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others, to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation; and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1832.—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware.

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.
Just received and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 2

COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in Natchez, Mississippi, with the design of transacting a *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS*. He will attend, particularly, to the sale of Northern Produce and Manufactures, and to the purchase and shipment of Cotton. Consignments or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention; and no exertion shall be wanting to promote the interests, and merit the confidence of those who may entrust him with business. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his northern friends.

ALFRED COCHRAN.
Natchez, March 10, 1832.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
Commission Merchant,

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Refer to
Messrs. COCHRAN & IRWIN, Pittsburgh.
G. W. BARCLAY & Co. Louisville,
STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq., Natchez,
JOHN LINTON, Esq., New Orleans.
March 27, 1832.—6m.

☞NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS!!

PROPOSALS, in writing, will be received by the subscribers, at the bar of N. Griffith, Esq., Wood street, Pittsburgh, and at Brownsville, until the 10th of April next, for the freighting of the timber for the Monongahela Bridge, at Brownsville, for which the cash will be paid on delivery. The whole to be delivered within six weeks from that date. Those who propose will state the gross sum for the delivery of the whole quantity. The timber to be of white pine: the number of pieces, and their dimensions, will be shown to persons desirous of proposing, at the abovementioned places.

WILLIAM LE BARON,
A. S. DEARMOND.
March 6.—11t

PLAIN, CUT, AND PRESSED

GLASS WARE,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS inform their friends and the public, that in addition to their usual extensive assortment of Plain and Cut Glass, they have a variety of new articles of Pressed Glass, of every description, and have just imported, direct from the manufactories, some of the newest and most fashionable Plated Caster Frames; all of which are for sale upon the lowest terms.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
February 28—2mo.

D. & J. KING

Are now opening, at No. 92 Market street,

A FRESH assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS; among which are Ingrain and Venitian Carpeting, and Hearth Rugs; *Leghorn Hats and Bonnets; English and Fancy Dunstables; Ladies' and Misses' Gimp Bonnets, and Traveling Baskets.*

Also, a variety of BLUE, BLACK, DRAKE-NECK, ADELAIDE, and other *BROAD CLOTHS. Summer Cloths; Merino* and other *Cassimeres*, suited for the present and approaching season, which they offer to sell, Wholesale or Retail, on the *most reasonable terms.* Pittsburgh, March, 1832.—tf

WANTED

AT this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business, a boy of 13 or 14 years of age—rom the country, would be preferred Jan. 27

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 7, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of April, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty No. Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,270	1,270
10		1,000	10,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
40		100	4,000
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
51		25	1,275
102		20	2,040
1530		10	15,300
11475		5	57,375
34220	tickets.		$136,880

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
March 27, 1832.

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Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid Prizes amounting to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!
March 27, 1832.

For Sale Low,

29 Bbls. Prime New Orleans Sugar, at No. 38 Water street.

JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.
March 3, 1832.—3t

POETRY.

From the New England Magazine.

THE DESTROYERS.

Sow thick thy flowrets, gentle Spring!
Thy soil is ghastly bare,
And pour from every balmy leaf
Thy sweetness on the air;
Ay, wrap the hills and vales in green,
Waste all thy perfumed breath,
The mould is black with crumbling shapes,
The winds are damp with death.

Soft as a kiss on lady's cheek,
The ripples touch the shore;
To-morrow, and the strangling shriek
Shall swell the billow's roar.
And many an eye that maiden loves,
The rolling wave shall close,
And lips that children weep to hear,
Lie sealed in long repose.

The scorching sunbeam sears the field
That gleamed with Autumn's gold,
And dying mothers bare their breasts
To babes whose lips are cold.
By night the livid plague went by,
Scarce was a leaflet stirred—
Whence came that lone and smothered cry?
Why screams the carrion bird?

And thou, the parent and the tomb,
That rocks and shrouds us all,
Whose bosom warms our growing limbs,
And veils them when they fall,—
Beneath the bounding foot of life,
Heaves up the bursting soil,
And pleasure's wreath is rank and green,
Gorged with thy loathsome spoil.

The Eagle sits upon his cliff
And watches for the dead;
The worm is coiled beneath the sod,
The slumberer's dreamless bed;
The shark is swimming in the wake—
None, none shall lose his claim;
Four hands have spread the banquet board,
Earth, Ocean, Air, and Flame!

EPIGRAM.

"To this night's Fancy Ball," quoth Dick,
"By Pleasure I am beckon'd;
And think 'twould be a pleasant trick
To go as Charles the Second."

Tom felt for repartee a thirst,
And thus to Richard said:
"You'd better go as Charles the First,
For that requires *no head*."

From the N. Y. Spectator.

Maine and the Disputed Territory.

We have not yet found room for the documents communicated some time ago to the Massachusetts Legislature, by the Governor of that state, in relation to the very extraordinary attempt made by the Jackson majority of the Legislature of Maine, to give away, by an underhanded negotiation, lands in which Massachusetts has a half-interest, and to obtain, in lieu thereof, for the state of Maine, lands belonging to the people of the United States. On the 17th instant, the subjoined Message from the Governor was sent to both branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts. In the Senate it was referred to a select committee, Messrs. A. H. Everett, Clark, and N. Austin, to consider this report—in the House of Representatives it was read, and ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

To the Honorable Senate and
House of Representatives.

Immediately upon receiving the request to me by the two Houses of the Legislature to apply to the Executive of Maine, for a communication of the correspondence which he had had with the Government of the United States, and with the Agent of that state, upon the subject of a negotiation for a cession of the territory North East of the St. Johns, I despatched, by a special messenger, a letter addressed to His Excellency the Governor, a copy of which is herewith transmitted for your notice. This messenger returned the last night, with an answer, which also accompanies the communication.

From this correspondence it will painfully be perceived, that the only ground of the proceedings of the Government of Maine, which were confidentially communicated by the letter of the Governor of the 5th inst. covering the resolutions of the Legislature approved by him, was in letters from Mr. Preble, the Agent of that state at Washington, expressing *his opinion* in regard to the expediency of the proposed arrangement, and that of the Representatives of the state in Congress, in letters addressed to him, which opinions were formed from circumstances *unofficially* within their knowledge, and that these communications now are considered by the Governor, so far private and confidential, that he does not feel himself authorised to make them public, without the permission of the persons from whom they were received. He has therefore declined affording the information which was sought by the order of the Legislature.

We are thus left without any knowledge of the change of circumstances, which has induced to the recent unexpected and extraordinary manifestation of change of sentiment and policy on this most interesting subject, in the state of Maine.—We learn neither by what authority a proposition to negotiate for the territory is made; nor the terms which are to form the basis of such negotiation; nor who are to be the parties to it; nor how far the compromise which may be contemplated, is within the constitutional power of the National Executive, with or without the consent of the states.—Maine asks from us no consent or countenance to the bargain which is now offered. Indeed, it cannot escape remark, that in the leading resolutions of her legislature, in reference to this subject, a joint concern in Massachusetts even in the disposition of the property in the lands, is no otherwise adverted to, than by an admonition contained in the resolutions which proposes notice to us of the intention to negotiate, that we may take charge of our own interest. The remembrance of former relations is no longer invoked. No appeal is made to a sense of mutual interest; to the principles of liberality, of magnanimity, and of friendly regard to a sister state; nor is the generous, disinterested, and spirited response, which was given to that appeal for aid and co-operation in the defence of the rights of jurisdiction, and state sovereignty, acknowledged or recognized. Under all these considerations, I respectfully submit to you, that no further proceedings here, are, at this time, required, for the dignity, honor, or *interest* of the Commonwealth. The deliberate and explicit opinion, expressed by the Legislature upon the whole subject matter, at an earlier period in the session, fully assert the rights of the state in the property in question, and a confidence in the obligation of the National Government to defend us in its possession and enjoyment. The resolutions which were then passed, are in the hands of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, who will not fail to have the first notice of any hazard to our true interest, and faithfully to advise to the most effectual measures for its protection. LEVI LINCOLN.

The substance of the official communication and reply, referred to in the foregoing, is so fully stated in the message, that it is unnecessary to insert them at length.

The course pursued in the Legislature of Maine, in this secret session, is succinctly stated in the following letter from Portland, published in the Boston Courier; and every reader will agree with the remark in the latter paper, that—

'It results distinctly from this statement—as was evident enough from the general aspect of the affair—that the consent of Maine to the dismemberment of her territory was projected and carried through as a mere party measure.

PORTLAND, March 16, 1832.

From the course which things took with us, in relation to the 'Resolves,' it appears that there was no direct communication between the government of Maine and that of the United States.—The passage of the Resolves was strenuously opposed, on the ground that no distinct proposition had been made in a *proper form*. And although this objection had well nigh had the effect intended, yet the advocates of the measure did not pretend that any other *communication* had been made to our government, than that contained in Mr. Preble's letters. I will give you an extract from one of them which contains what is denominated the *proposition*, in order that you may see on what grounds we acted. Speaking of our delegation in Congress, Mr. Preble says—

'I also laid before them the subjects of conversation between myself and the Secretary of State. I will proceed to lay them before you. * * * * * * The government of the United States feel themselves embarrassed by the posture of affairs in relation to the N. E. Boundary. They are anxious to save the rights of Maine, and preserve what is thought to be the honor of the country, and to prevent it from being put in jeopardy.—Without, therefore, undertaking to say whether Maine is right or wrong in her doctrines, but believing she is greatly injured as a matter of fact, it is proposed that Maine should cede to the United States her claim and jurisdiction over that portion of territory which lies northerly and easterly of the line recommended by the Arbiter, for an ample indemnity, in order that the United States may be enabled to make such an arrangement with Great Britain as may best comport with the interest and honor of the United States. And for this purpose it is proposed that the Agent of Maine should be authorised to enter into negotiation with such person, or persons, as may be designated by the President, for the cession of jurisdiction on the one part, and the settlement of indemnity on the other; the agreement that may be entered into to be subject to ratification. It is proposed that the indemnity should be in land.'

This is the only proposition laid before the Legislature of Maine. I will add that, when first sent to the Senate, it was committed to a select committee of that body, who reported a resolve declaring legislation on the subject inexpedient. This report was signed by all the Committee, four of whom were leading Jackson men; and who afterwards supported and advocated the Resolves now before you. Before, however, the subject had been definitively acted on by the Senate, they received some new light from outdoor consultation, and recommitted the subject to a committee to be joined by the House, a majority of which committee was in favor of the course since taken. When these resolves were first reported, however, they met with such zealous opposition even from Jackson men, that the majority was obliged to lay them over to another day, and carry the matter into a party caucus—after which, by persuading such of their own party as had previously opposed it, to *stay away*, they succeeded in forcing them through.

It also appears by a letter from a member of the Maine Legislature, published after the injunction of secrecy was removed, that before Mr. Preble left Portland for Washington, he made an effort to obtain some pledge from a Legislative Caucus, that any arrangements he might make would be approved of. But he could not then obtain it. The machinery, however, worked at last. Luckily, however, Massachusetts has something to say in the business: and so has Congress. We subjoin the remarks of the Boston Courier, which are written in a most temperate strain, and are a sufficient commentary on the audacity of the attempted manœuvre.

"It is in fact scarcely conceivable that a few political managers should have possessed influence to persuade the legislature of a state, not merely to cede a large portion of her territory, and allow a military road, secured by impregnable posts, to be run through the heart of her dominions, (for such is the avowed object of the British, in seeking to obtain this tract of land,) but to do this in direct defiance of her own most solemn declarations and protestations, made not three weeks before—"a little month"—and all for the noble purpose of sustaining these same managers in the offices they now hold.

We confidently trust that there is still enough of virtue and intelligence in the people of Maine to defeat this miserable calculation, and, by changing the political complexion of the legislature, to prevent the corrupt bargains, which have been entered upon, from being completed. It appears, from the above account, that a very large number of the professed Jackson members of the House shrunk from any concern in this ignominious proceeding. Their example will be followed by every individual voter who regards the character and interest of his own state, or the safety of New England; and Maine will be redeemed from her present party shackles."

The general administration is indirectly implicated in this transaction; as the Secretary of State would not have held the conversation with Mr. Preble, which the latter refers to, without authority. Mr. P. was not in high favor at Court; but the state of Maine must be secured for the next election; and to effect such an object, we know that no violation of common propriety has ever been an obstacle with the present Government. They have all the glory of creating the difficulties that exist on this subject of the award by the King of the Netherlands. *If the competent persons appointed by their predecessors had been authorized to act, such an award would never have been made.*

GOLD.

The last American Quarterly Review has a long article upon a scarce commodity, from which we learn that the consumption, by attrition, and for the arts, is at present considerably greater than the supply. Gold is the most valuable metal, not for its direct, but its secondary use. It would be worth much less than it is, if we could not purchase iron with it. Gold, then, receives its chief value as a commercial medium. In the arts, however, it has a variety of applications. It is the most malleable and ductile of all metals; and it is not to be destroyed or diminished by air, water, or fire. Gold, then, becomes the representative of all property, and wealth is the universal pursuit, and it is a useful pursuit when it excites to prudence, industry, and perseverance. Bad as men may be who pursue wealth, they would be a great deal worse to pursue nothing. Self preservation is the chief principle of action in savage life—in civilized, men look to the future, and act upon the more ennobling feeling of ambition.

When men pursue gold, however directly, as in the auriferous regions, where the sands sparkle with precious particles, it is not always to increase regularity and industry. It has too much the character of gambling; and they depend more on good fortune than general management or perseverance. The more certain means of subsistence are neglected; the sands of the rivers are sifted, and the gullies of the mountains traced, to the detriment of the more certain pursuit of agriculture.

El Dorado has existence in every gold hunter's imagination; as there never was a holder of a lottery ticket that did not appropriate in his fancy the highest prize; or a young merchant free from the tempting anticipations that beguiled Alnaschar, or the milk maid.

The principal gold that is now obtained by washing the sands, is from Africa, though in Mexico and Brazil it has been, until lately, obtained from the alluvial soil.

The richest veins of gold that have been discovered are in Brazil; yielding ten pennyweights to a bushel of the formation. It is now forty years since it was ascertained that North Carolina produced gold, in which the State is now admitted to be extremely rich. For thirty years the beds of the streams in Cabarras and Montgomery counties have been searched, and large masses of gold occasionally found. One weighed twenty-eight pounds, and others from four to sixteen. Yet no one thought that the mine producing this gold was in the immediate vicinity, till Matthias Barringer, tracing up a stream, found all marks of gold to cease suddenly at a certain place. At this spot he perceived a vein of quartz running into the bank at right angles with the stream, and in this he found gold. A search was instantly made for other veins, and they were found in nine counties, which are to appearance inexhaustible, though none has yet been followed more than 120 feet. Masses of gold have never been found in the veins, but are wholly confined to the alluvial deposits, and often present the appearance of having been melted.—Gold to the amount of $25,000 has been thus found in a very small space, which contained one lump of nine pounds.

In the veins the richness of the ore is various: but those in which the gold is not visible best repay the cost of working. Twenty grains to a bushel will pay all charges and interest on mining capital. Wood is cheap and inexhaustible; the mining regions are fertile, labor cheap, and the climate not particularly unhealthy, and several mines are now extensively worked, and the works are now in that state that all receipts are profits. These promise so well that the gold mines will probably constitute an important part of the resources of the southern section. It is known that gold exists in Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia.

The reviewer gives some statistics on the subject of gold; many of which, however, are conjectural. The oldest purchase by means of the precious metals recorded in history, is the field bought by Abraham for a place of burial, for which he paid in silver 'by weight, according to the custom of the merchants.' Gold was in early times monopolized by the sovereigns, and immense quantities were held in single hands.

Cresus gave to the oracle of Delphi the amount of 15,000,000 of dollars. Xerxes took with him on his expedition against Greece as much gold as loaded 1200 camels, and distributed great quantities among his mercenaries or troops who served him. From this period, money was more a part of private wealth, and individuals hoarded as well as monarchs.

At the death of Augustus, or not far from the birth of Christ, the whole quantity of coin in existence is estimated at 325,000,000 sterling, which the mere friction and wear of common circulation is supposed to have reduced, A. D. 482, to less than 90,000,000 sterling, to which 100,000,000 may be added as the new produce of mines. Between this period and the reign of Charlemagne, the working of mines was abandoned, and the amount of precious metals in circulation was as low as 34,000,000 sterling. The mines first opened afterwards were those of Hungary, Bohemia, Saxony, and the Tyrol, and these so much increased the circulating medium, that it raised the price of necessaries even before the discovery of America. Great was the depression of prices in England during the Heptarchy: coin had almost disappeared, and debts were paid in what was called living money, or cattle and slaves.

Before the conquest of Mexico, the annual receipts of the Spaniards did not exceed $250,000; but, in Mexico they found accumulated treasures of the sovereigns, and others in Peru. New mines were opened, and the receipts amounted to upwards of $3,000,000, amounting in twenty-five years to one half of the metals then in circulation, the whole of which may have been £34,000,000 sterling. The consumption was increased—a taste for costly ornaments prevailed, and rich offerings were made to churches. The mines of Potosi for many years added more than $2,000,000, and other mines increased the supply. In one hundred years from the discovery of America, deducting the exportation to India, the circulating specie was quadrupled in amount, and commodities changed their nominal value by an advance in the ratio of five to one. In 1700, the total amount of coin in Europe was, it is supposed, £297,000,000 sterling, and the quantity steadily increased for the next century. But the revolution in the Spanish Colonies was fatal to the mines, and the product of the European mines has decreased.

With this diminution has come an increased demand. Tea, which was first used about 1700, cannot now be taken without spoons, which now take up more silver than was employed in all other kinds of plate one hundred years ago. Spoons and forks require half the silver that is manufactured in Great Britain.

The consumption of silver, in plate, is, in that country, 1,275,316 oz.; the quantity used in plated ware is 900,000 oz.; 500,000 oz. are used in watch cases, and in other things nearly as much. The value of gold used in manufactures is about double that of silver. Taking into consideration this, and the loss by abrasion in circulation, and the drain to the East Indies, it is supposed that since 1809 the circulating specie has been reduced one-sixth, and that it is now £313,000,000 sterling. This decrease, which seems likely to continue, will much reduce the money prices; though the influence of paper money of good credit, may somewhat sustain them.—*Boston Courier.*

It must be apparent to every person at all acquainted with the state of public opinion throughout the Union, that it is only by a combination of the parties opposed to General Jackson, that his re-election to the Presidency can be prevented.—*The eyes of the community appear to be opened at last to this obvious fact; and those who six months ago denounced us for asserting it, are now urging precisely the same course, as the* only *means of averting what they believe would be a national calamity.* Several of the presses devoted to Mr. Clay in this state and Pennsylvania, have already taken decided ground, with an explicit avowal that they are for *principles*, and *men*. We hail this return to reason as an auspicious omen. If the Anti-Masonic and Clay parties in New York and Pennsylvania, unite in support of the same Electoral Ticket, the success of Gen. Jackson is hopeless from the people. We entertain not a doubt that the Jackson party are a clear minority in this state; and yet, if three Electoral Tickets are to be run, the Regency Ticket must prevail by a large plurality, and the re-election of Gen. Jackson is secured. In the present crisis of our public affairs, it is all-important that the great interests of our country should not be sacrificed to minor differences of sentiment. The two leading parties opposed to Gen. Jackson, are unanimous in the opinion that the supremacy of the laws should be maintained at every hazard. They are unanimous in the opinion that Gen. Jackson has forfeited the confidence of the people, both by his course towards the unfortunate Indians, and his abandonment of the honor and dignity of the government in our foreign negotiations. They are unanimous in the opinion that he has needlessly trampled upon the feelings of his opponents, and driven the besom of "reform" over hundreds of deserving families, for the sole reason that they dared to exercise the dearest right of freemen.—They are unanimous in the opinion that he is in the hands of a corrupt cabal at Washington, who use him to subserve their own ambitious views, without regard to the adoption of those measures that might tend in truth to the advancement of his "country's glory." Concurring in these opinions, *why may they not, whatever may be their personal predilections, cordially unite in an endeavor to accomplish what they so earnestly desire?* The question is a momentous one, involving perhaps the future destiny of the Republic.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Georgia.—Yesterday's mail brought us the several Georgia papers from which we have made the copious extracts to be found on the preceding page. The great interest felt in the subject will be our apology for making so many extracts. If they do not all exhibit a disposition to submit to the decision of the Supreme Court, it is gratifying to find that they all recommend calmness and deliberation.—That is one point gained, at least, for the blustering and bullying course of the authorities of that State, on former occasions, cannot have been forgotten. We trust, therefore, as the question seems likely to be considered coolly, that it will be settled satisfactorily.

It may possibly tend to produce such a happy result, to add our testimony to that of others, in denying the justice of Mr. Clayton's assertions relative to the excitement in the States South of the Potomac. There is one State at least not yet disposed to "blow the Union into ten thousand atoms;" nor to set at defiance the Constitutional authorities of the Country. And that State is North Carolina: whose people are nearly unanimous in opposition to the Tariff—more nearly unanimous in a hope that the mandate of the Supreme Court will be submitted to or enforced,—but most of all (we may say *perfectly*) unanimous in attachment to the Union.—*Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.*

A younger son of Lucien Bonaparte has come to this country, on a visit to his Uncle, Count de Survilliers.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the National Gazette, March 31.

We have received some numbers of the London Morning Chronicle down to the 22d ultimo, inclusive. It was problematical whether a real case of the Asiatic Cholera had occurred in London. The Chronicle of the 22d says—"The medical practitioners of the North seem now to make exceedingly light of Cholera. The disease, in all probability, will soon be thoroughly understood; and let us hope that the alarm of the public will cease when the conviction becomes general that it is only dangerous when the earlier stages are neglected." According to the official returns, dated 21st February, the grand total of cases from the commencement of the disease was 5,038, deaths 1,447.

The Dutch and Belgic controversy was not settled, and the King of Holland maintained a most warlike attitude. With regard to the British Reform Bill, the Chronicle of the 22d holds this language—'In the House of Commons last night, Sir Robert Peel wished to extort an admission that an attempt was to be made to carry the bill without new Peers. We believe we may say that the negotiation with the moderate tories has been again broken off. Ministers must and will make new Peers, for if they do not, the bill will be lost.'

The Chronicle of the 21st has this editorial notice of the case of Mr. Van Buren—

'A great ferment has been caused in America by a vote of the Senate, refusing to countenance the appointment of Martin Van Buren to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Great Britain and Ireland. The ground of the hostility of the Senate is, that Mr. Van Buren, when Secretary of State, in his instructions to Mr. M'Lane—late Ambassador at the Court of England—in order to induce the English Ministry to relax the laws relative to intercourse with the English Colonies, stooped to a degrading humiliation to Lord Aberdeen. 'The whole temper and tone of the dispatches,' says Mr. Chambers, 'breathe an air of humility and concession, and conviction of error, and a suppliant entreaty of favor and notice, which no American citizen, who thinks and feels as I think an American freeman should do, can regard as the appropriate language of his government, pledged as it is 'to ask nothing but what is right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong.'' The following passage from the speech will show in what manner the pride of the Americans has been hurt by Mr. Van Buren,' &c.

A private correspondent from Liverpool writes at the last date from thence, that no case of cholera, or presumed cholera, had yet occurred there. The government of France has issued new quarantine regulations in regard to vessels arriving from England; they are, however, of a very moderate character. Vessels from the supposed infected districts are subjected to a quarantine of ten days; those from less suspicious parts to five; despatches and papers are to be pierced and undergo a fumigation of aromatics, or be passed through vinegar.

Cholera in Edinburgh.—There have been 7 cases of the cholera since our last, four of which have proved fatal. Three of the cases are in a family from St. Leonard's street, of the name of Elliot. The father and son, who were both laboring under the disease, were removed to the Drummond street Hospital on Thursday forenoon. The former died soon after being conveyed there.—*Edinburgh Courant, 8th Feb.*

The London Medical and Surgical Journal has a long article on Cholera, in which the writer insists that 'there is no Asiatic Cholera in this country, but the common epidemic disease, and that this disease is not contagious.'

There is not a man to be met with on the Exchange who now believes that the cholera is in London.—*Times.*

At a public dinner given at the Mansion House, Earl Grey made a speech, which was much cheered by the Reformers. The Premier was *positive*, in his remarks about carrying the bill, but not *communicative* as to the means. Both parties construe the speech in their favor.

The Hibernia had arrived at Liverpool, and carried the news of the dissent of the Senate to Mr. Van Buren's nomination.

Birth of Washington.—On Wednesday, the 22d inst., the centennial birth-day of the heroic leader of the Republic of America was celebrated by the Americans resident here. Mr. Ogden, the efficient and able representative of the United States in this town, entertained a party to dinner in honor of the day, who, as we hear, did ample justice to the American venison, as well as to the memory of him who was truly said to be the first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

London, Feb. 20.—We understand that the remedial measure for the extinction of tithes in Ireland is intended to be of the following kind. Tithe is to be commuted into a land tax, to be collected by the Government collectors and tax gatherers, with the barony-cess, and other public taxes.—The produce is to be paid to the parochial clergy during their present incumbencies, power being reserved to the Parliament and the Government to alter the allotment and appropriation of it in future.

FRANCE.

The resignation of the two first Presidents of the Cour Royale, excites some sensation in Paris. They have resigned on account of the diminution of their salaries to 9,000f. (£360) a year, which certainly is a very small sum for such an office.

Galignani's Messenger says, several arrests are said to have taken place on Friday night, in different quarters of Paris and on the Pont-Neuf. The authorities seemed to apprehend some movements on Saturday. Several guard-houses were furnished with an additional quantity of men; no disturbance, however, occurred.

Sir Robert Wilson has just arrived in Paris.

The Volcanic Island has re-appeared.

From the Paris Messager des Chambres, Feb. 17.

The news of the expedition of French troops to Italy, has caused a great sensation at Berlin and Vienna, where, it seems, there was no expectation of this proceeding, which we hitherto supposed to be concerted with the other Courts, and which, at all events, will probably lead to a more speedy evacuation of Bologna than would otherwise have taken place.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The Northern powers have not yet ratified the twenty-four articles, and the King of Holland continues his warlike preparation. Accounts from the Hague are to the 16th February.

Gen. Count Orloff, aid-de-camp to the Emperor of Russia, arrived at the Hague on the 13th, on a special mission to the King of Holland.

The London Courier of 21st Feb. has the following speculations:—"We have this day spoken with a gentleman of high rank, who comes direct from Berlin, which he left on the 11th inst. in the evening. He states that on the morning of the 10th, Count Orloff arrived from Petersburgh on a mission to Holland and England, and that it was only on his arrival at Berlin that he received information of the 24 articles having been formally ratified by France and England. In consequence of this information, he detached a courier in great haste to St. Petersburgh. It is supposed in well-informed circles, that the circumstance of the partial ratification, would, or might make an alteration in his instructions. One party thought that Russia, finding the step taken, would consider it useless to stand out; but another opinion prevailed more strongly, that Russia, not counting on the ratification stated, would find an excuse to withdraw herself entirely from the Treaty. Time will show which is well founded. But one thing appears certain—Count Orloff's arrival in this country will not be as speedy as expected, and he can conclude nothing until he shall have received new instructions from his court."

PORTUGAL.

London, Feb. 18.—It is thought in Paris that Don Pedro has sailed directly for Madeira, where previous advices had given him reason to believe that he would meet with a favorable reception, and general sympathy. All the arrangements for the expedition seem to have been of the most complete kind, and a very little time must throw some certain light as to its objects and its fate.

Le Auxiliare de Breton of 17th Feb. says—"Intelligence from Belle-Isle of 14th Feb. announces that the convoys expected from Brest, having an board the remainder of the Portuguese refugees, arrived in our roads the day before yesterday. Persons of this nation are every day arriving, in order to form part of this expedition, which is to carry them to Terceira. The remainder of Don Pedro's fleet must shortly arrive."

With regard to the interference of Spain in favor of Don Miguel, of which we have been previously advised, the London Courier of the 22d Feb. remarks:—"We were able to state exclusively on Saturday, upon the authority of our Paris correspondent, that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs had signified to the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, the determination of the French Government not to permit the King of Spain to send troops to the assistance of Don Miguel. We are now informed, from a source entitled to the highest credit, that a note to a similar effect, and almost in as strong terms, has been sent by Lord Palmerston to M. Zea Bermudez, the Spanish Minister at this Court. The last despatches from Madrid left no doubt of a treaty between Ferdinand and Don Miguel, by which they bound themselves mutually to assist each other. Up to that time, however, Ferdinand had not openly sent any troops into Portugal, but large bodies of Spaniards were arriving privately on different points of the frontiers. This important fact has been formally communicated to Lord Palmerston and General Sebastiani.

GREECE.

The London Courier announces positively that the three Powers who have taken Greece under their protection, viz: Great Britain, France, and Russia, have determined to put an end to the disturbed state of that country by establishing a regular government, under the direction of a constitutional sovereign. The Prince selected by the conference is Otho, the second son of the King of Bavaria, a young man 17 years of age, who is said to possess considerable acquirements, and to bear an excellent character. A regency appointed by the three Powers is to have the management of affairs during his minority. It does not appear that the Greeks themselves are to have any voice in the matter, further than a mere confirmation of the boy-king's election.

The Emperor Nicholas.—His Imperial Majesty is a remarkably fine looking man, upwards of six feet in height. His countenance is open and ingenuous, his manner frank, but a little inclining to *brusque*. If I were to see such a man in a crowd, I should say, "That man is born to be an Emperor." He is thirty-six years of age, and is represented, by all those who have access to his person, and who are well acquainted with his character, to be the model of a prince and a man. His fine physiognomy is expressive of benignity, magnanimity and intelligence.—*Frankland's Visit to Russia, &c.*

The Naples Gazette of the 7th February says—"In addition to our former account of the eruption of Vesuvius, we have to state, that in the afternoon of the 22d December and the following night, the shocks from the mountain became much more frequent and perceptible, and were felt in all the neighboring country, and hollow roarings were heard every moment. On the 2d inst. the lava from the mouth of the crater had become twenty-five feet broad.

It is a curious circumstance, that the first substances of which the lava consisted have, in cooling, been formed into three arches, like a bridge, under which the current which now issues from it runs.—On the same day the lava had reached the base of the volcano, keeping the direction of the hermitage of St. Saviour, running over the old beds formed in 1767, 1779, and 1822, and encumbering the plains called *Ginestre*. Its greatest extent is a quarter of a mile, and its depth about fifteen feet. The mountain throws up at intervals of about two minutes each, a large quantity of red hot stones, which fall back into the crater.

Cholera.—At a recent sitting of the Westminster Medical Society, Dr. Gordon Smith declared, that he had read all the books, and reports, and essays, that had been published on this all-absorbing question; that he had spelt the laboring columns of the newspapers; that he had consulted philosophical men in the profession, and philosophic men out of the profession—nay, he had consulted philosophic women also; that he had thought upon the subject by day, and had dreamt of it by night: and he had arrived at a conclusion, for which he was himself alone responsible; of which neither the credit nor the discredit would he impart to another, viz. that, after all his reading, his talking, his thinking, and his dreaming, he knew nothing more about the matter than he did before he began.—*Lond. Pap.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4½ a5	Steel, cast, lb	7 a 8†
pearl,	5	sad irons	6†
Ashes, sc. salts	3½ a 4½	Lead, in pigs	6a6½§
black salts	4a4½	in bars	6½§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$8†
Augers, qr.	6†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7a8†
Bacon, lb.	5a5½†	Leather, sole,	28§
Batter, keg,	9½†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 50†	calf skins.	20 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	8½§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 75†	Molasses,	37a40§
Beer,	3†	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6½§
Coals, bush.	7†		8d 6½§
Candles, lb.	9½		6d 7§
Copperas	2½a3†		4d 8§
Cheese	6½§	other	7 §§
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1 25†
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	13½a14	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	10½a11†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½†
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2½†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 25
Cot. yarns, lb.	No. 5, 25†	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, obl.	$3 87a4†	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	35§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½†	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy.	4-4 40a50†	Potatoes, bush.	37a43§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5†
New herring,	$6a8§	do. K'y.	4a5§
shad,	11a12§	Sugar, N.O. lo.	7a7½†
mack'l	6½a10†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat bu.	62½†	lump,	15 a 16†
barley	40†	loaf,	16 a 17†
rye	37½†	Salt,	$2½ §
corn	31§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¼a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10ctst
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	3†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$118§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	16a17§	imperial,	1,35a1,45§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	19*
Indigo, Span lb.	1†	Wool,	26 a 28*
Bengal,	1½ a 1¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5½a6§
Iron, b. Jun. t	$120§	Whisk. o. gall.	35a40ct
blooms, Jun	$95§	new	27†
rolled	115§	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt.	9½§	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$ 38a40§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

NEW WORKS.

1. A CATECHISM of Facts and Rules respecting the Nature, Treatment, and Prevention of the Cholera. By A. B. Granville.

2. Hydrostatics and Pneumatics. By Rev. Dyonysius Lardner.

3. Cottage Evening Tales, with Wood Cuts.

4. Reflections on every day of the Week, with occasional thoughts, &c. By Catharine Talbot.

For sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.
Book Sellers, No. 51 Market street.
March 30—2t

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, agreeably to an act of the General Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 15th day of March, A. D. 1815, entitled an "act to amend the act entitled an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes;" and "an act entitled, a further supplement to an act to amend the act, entitled an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes," passed the 13th day of March, A. D. 1817. The sales of the following tracts of land, and sundry town lots, in the county of Allegheny, will commence at the Commissioners' office, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of June next, and be continued from day to day, (if necessary,) at which time and place the said Tracts of unseated Land and Town Lots, will be sold, or so much of them as may be necessary to pay all arrearages of taxes due on the same, for the years 1830 and 1831, together with the costs necessarily accruing thereon, viz:—

WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

	Acres.	D. Cts
Peter Wycoff, adjoining Bushe's heirs, Irish's heirs, et al,	276	6 90
MOON TOWNSHIP.		
Wm. Mahan,	16	00 40
James Ross,	90	00 72
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, Alexander's District.		
David Shield, No. 104,	116	00 80
John Fowler, adjoining Bradford, Jas. Neely, et al	107	00 20
PINE TOWNSHIP.		
James Eakin, pt. of P. Sarver's,	50	00 80
John Kerr's heirs, adjoining Thos McCaw & al	100	03 20
Henry Baldwin, Esq. or Mountain's heirs,	100	03 20
Eliza Stewart, adjoining A. Arbuthnott & al,	50	00 75
Ephraim Buffington, part of Galbrath's,	19	00 17
Wm. Wilkins, Esq. pt. of Cubbage's	100	03 20
Benj. Chew, Esq. pt. of Deer's,	150	05 10
same, pt. of Willoughby's,	238	11 30
same, pt. of Mason's,	87	04 42
same, pt. of Obadiah Pearce's,	238	07 01
same, pt. of Campbell's,	50	03 55
same,	139	01 25
John Keown, pt. of McGee's	139	02 08
DEER TOWNSHIP, Cunningham's District.		
Charles Meredith, or Doct. C. L. Armstrong, No. 198,	206	01 62
John Jameson, adjoining Hugh Glassgow and J. Ingram,	88	03 60
Woods's heirs, pt. of Felix Negley's	214	02 56
David Kennedy's heirs, part of Gravatt's, No. 44,	160	06 00
same, pt. of No. 179,	206	04 63
John Johnston, or H. P. Dorsey, No. 155,	112	02 10
same, or same, Neff, No. 207,	206	04 63
Henry Jack, formerly D. Smith,	235	03 17
John Jameson, (formerly,)	80	01 65
Wm. Young, part of Hazlett's	360	02 70
do. do. Shiras's;	300	02 70
Wm. Wilkins, Esq 8 Tracts, viz:		
Part of G. Miller's,	230	04 16
do of Taylor's,	190	01 42
do of Mehaffey's,	120	00 90
do of R. Boyd's,	60	00 94
do of Jack's,	320	03 32
do of Miller's,	50	00 52
do of Simmers',	193	02 02
do of Young's,	260	02 20
do of Shearer's,		02 02
Richard Latimer, or Mrs. Wusthoff, adjoining Britten Clending & al	212	02 54
Joseph Miller, or F. Kerns,	159	01 37
James Baker, adjoining Bakerstown,	60	01 20
Lots in Tarentum, viz:		
Samuel Cochran, No. 50,		00 23
same, No. 4,		00 16
Wm. R. Elliott, No. 21,		00 13
Jefferson Jamison, No. 30,		00 11
Gideon Miller, No. 40,		00 29
A. Logan, Nos. 43 & 48,		00 58
Smith Porter, No. 45,		00 22
J. Hare, Nos. 51 & 52,		00 44
D. Burnsides, No. 61,		00 29
Wm. Stewart, Nos. 42 & 53,		00 45
Lots in Baker's Town, viz:—		
J. Lynn, ¼ an acre lot,		00 16
John Deer, No.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1832.

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

☞River 7 feet above low water.

ARRIVED—March 31st, Wm. Parsons; April 1st. Boston; 2d, Sentinel, Alert; 3d, Watchman; 4th, Mountaineer, Friend, Lady Byron.

DEPARTED—March 29th, Benj. Franklin, Messenger; 30th, Express; April 1st, Courier; 2d, Wm. Parsons; 4th, Boston, Alert.

We are indebted to Messrs. Walker, Bayne, and Hays, for copies of the Governor's Message, and take this opportunity to express our acknowledgment of their polite attention throughout the session.

CORRECTION.—It is stated in the Pennsylvania Telegraph, and some other papers, that the election of Presidential Electors in Pennsylvania takes place on the 26th November next: this is an error; it should be Friday, the 2d of November.

GEORGIA.—In the debate, on the memorial from New York, in favor of the missionaries, Mr. Clayton, the boisterous member from Georgia, spoke of his being one of the representatives of *a half a million free citizens*.—This is about upon a par with a great deal more of "that sound and fury," meaning nothing, which we constantly hear from the South.—The total population of Georgia is 516.067
Of whom 217.470 are slaves.

JOHN WALLACE.—We have noticed in the Democrat and Mercury, a certificate, signed by a great number of persons in favor of the character of this man, who has recently been appointed a justice of the peace. A legal investigation of the case has just been made, and all the evidence collected *on both sides*, has been forwarded to the proper authority. By the evidence thus collected, the party interested should be content to stand or fall, and this attempt to influence the legislature by popular clamor, seems to prove a want of confidence in the merits of the case. The plain and simple question is this, did John Wallace and his friends make use of fraudulent means for obtaining his appointment? If he did, then the commission should be revoked. It is idle and impudent to say, that the Governor was not influenced by the fraudulent certificate, that he would have made the appointment without it. The true question for the consideration of the legislature would be this—*Is the individual who would descend to such base means of obtaining an appointment, a fit person to dispense justice between man and man?*

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.—The leading article, on the opposite page of our paper, will be found well worthy of an attentive perusal. The annals of Diplomacy cannot present a more singular narrative than is exhibited in the history of the negotiations and subsequent transactions in relation to this territory. During Mr. Adams' administration, this matter was submitted to the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands, and Mr. Gallatin was appointed as one of the Commissioners to present and explain the views of this country.—Subsequently, however, Gen. Jackson was elected President, and Mr. Preble, being a good Jacksonite, and probably thinking our claim to the disputed territory a very plain one, was anxious to monopolize all the glory of a favorable result. Mr. Gallatin was, therefore, dismissed, and Preble appointed in his stead. The King of the Netherlands after an examination, and after receiving all the explanatory information which Mr. Preble could give, awarded the greater part of the disputed territory to Great Britain. Mr. Preble immediately filed a formal protest against the award, declared that it was illegal, and not binding, because it was not in conformity with the submission to the arbitrator. The legislature of Maine, also, denounced the award as illegal, unjust, and unauthorised by the submission, and declared that the General Government had no right to cede the territory of the state. Suddenly, however, this legislature received some new light upon the subject, and resolutions were passed, in *secret session*, appointing commissioners to proceed to Washington, with authority to agree to a cession of this territory for an adequate compensation in land!!!

Now, we would like to know what right the General Government has to give other lands to the State of Maine, or what claim that state can have to such lands.—If the disputed territory belonged to Great Britain, the King of the Netherlands has decided correctly, Maine had no title to it, and, of course, no right to claim a compensation for its loss. This would seem to be plain and obvious: if Maine gets all she is entitled to, she is certainly entitled to no more. But the Secretary of State, in a conversation with Mr. Preble, had proposed to make compensation to Maine. He must, therefore, suppose that Maine had lost some territory which belonged to her, and that Great Britain has gained some which did *not* belong to that kingdom. It would be doing Mr. Livingston much injustice to suppose that he would propose to take from the United States, a large body of land, without compensation, and to give it to a single state without any return. None but a most dishonest steward would advise to such a course, and we cannot believe that Mr. Livingston is capable of such conduct. No, the truth of the matter must be, that the disputed territory belonged to Maine, and Mr. Livingston knows it. History, therefore, will record, that it was reserved for the boasted administration of that man who has pompously proclaimed that he "will ask for nothing but which is right and submit to nothing that is wrong" to witness the cutting off a portion of our rightful territory. For a period of forty years, and throughout the administrations of six able and distinguished statesmen, our country had advanced in prosperity, without the loss of a foot of territory, and with two very important accessions—Louisiana and Florida. Two years, however, of the administration of a "military chieftain" had scarcely elapsed, when our country suffered the excision of a very extensive territory, and a large number of our republican fellow citizens.

Yet, the administration of this very man is cried up by mercenary partisans, as the brightest in our history.

What has it done?—It has effected an arrangement of the trade with the British colonies, but to do so, it disgraced the country by humiliating entreaties, and submitted to whatever terms Great Britain chose to dictate. It has obtained admission for our vessels to the Black Sea by a treaty with Turkey. Yes—but the terms of that treaty were arranged during the former administration. It has settled the long contested question about our north eastern boundary. Yes—by giving up the disputed territory. It has restored peace and harmony between the administration of the General Government and of Georgia. Yes—by submitting to the most extravagant demands of that state, by violating our faith, pledged to protect the Indians, and by delivering up the missionaries and the unfortunate natives of the soil to the tender mercies of the less than half civilized frontiers men. Such are the most signal exploits of this glorious administration!

SMOKING CHIMNEYS.—In the January number of that literally valuable work, the Journal of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, we noticed the following plan for the cure of smoking chimneys, which is well worthy of notice, and a trial.

"Let a roof, or inclined plane, be made of tin or sheet iron, or boards, from the top of the chimney walls, outwards and downwards, at an angle of 45 degrees with the perpendicular walls; extending two or three feet from the top each way, more or less, according to the size of the chimney. With such an arrangement at the top of the chimney, the draft will be greatly increased by a strong wind. The experiment has been tried at the suggestion of the writer of this paragraph, with complete success. The modus operandi is obvious. The more violently the wind blows, the more will the weight of the column of air over the chimney be lifted up by the oblique direction given to it, by its striking against the plane; that is, a partial vacuum will be created exactly over the top of the chimney."

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR,

To the Legislature, upon returning, with his signature, the Bill relative to the Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road.—Read in the House of Representatives, March 30, 1832.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—The bill entitled "An act relative to the Pennsylvania canals and rail roads," was presented late in the afternoon of yesterday, for my approval; and much as I regret that it does not embrace within its provisions, all the interests that in my opinion ought, in the progress of its enactment, to have entered into the consideration of the legislature and been provided for; yet as it provides for the prosecution of objects of internal improvement, the completion of which are of vital interest to the commonwealth, and the abandonment of which at this time, would be destructive of its best interests, I have, upon due consideration of all the circumstances, come to the conclusion, that although the bill in its provisions falls far short of what its friends could have desired, yet that public policy requires that it should be approved and signed, which has been done, and the Secretary has been directed to return it to the House of Representatives in which it originated.

But although this bill has now become a law, the reasonable, and I trust, the well grounded hope is nevertheless indulged, that the representatives of the people now assembled, will not separate until justice shall, at least, have been so far done as to relieve the people of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna, and those on the Beaver and French creeks, along which extensive public improvements have been commenced, from the ruinous and deplorable condition in which the legislation of this State, should it stop at the point where the present bill leaves it, will have placed them.

The 5th section of the act of 21st March, 1831, directs in imperative language that the canal commissioners *shall extend without delay*, by canal and slackwater navigation, the West Branch division of the Pennsylvania canal, the Lewisburgh crosscut; the North Branch division of the Pennsylvania canal; and that they shall *make* a canal or slackwater navigation from the Ohio river at the mouth of the Big Beaver, and up that creek to the town of New Castle. The several points from and to which the improvements are to be extended or made, are clearly designated, and the specific appropriations made for carrying on the several works are declared to be for or towards the expenses for their construction of that year. From the phraseology of the section just referred to, it is abundantly manifest that the legislature of 1831 did not entertain the opinion that the sums appropriated to complete the several works to which they were to be applied, would be sufficient for that object, and it certainly could not have entered their minds that the act of legislation which they designed for wise and valuable purposes, should operate upon the citizens to be affected by it as a snare, by inducing them, in consequence of the prospects held out by its provisions, to enter into contracts requiring extensive preparations and the expenditure of large sums of money to enable those engaged in them to carry them successfully into effect, and to permit (which under the circumstances they dare not resist,) their valuable farms to be entered upon, extensive excavations to be made, ditches to be dug, and fences to be destroyed, to the manifest ruin and destruction of much valuable property, and to the great damage of its owners; nor would it be doing justice to that enlightened body even to suppose that they entertained the remotest idea, that after the expenditure of the sums appropriated by them, the works would be abandoned in their unfinished state, and the good citizens through whose grounds they pass, left to mourn over their mutilated and ruined property.

That legislation cannot be just, which to save the public purse would work individual ruin; nor will it redound to the honor of the State or to its character for justice, to wink at the destruction of individual rights and interests occasioned by its own acts, and refuse redress because it may not be entirely convenient, at the moment, to yield it. If the legislation of the last session, did not pledge the faith of the Commonwealth, that the works contemplated by it should be completed without delay, it at least afforded strong ground for public confidence that the constituted authorities of the State would not suffer the works commenced under the authority of law, to languish at the expense of great individual sacrifice and individual ruin.

Satisfied as I am, that the rights, the interests, and the property of the humblest individual within this Commonwealth, are to be equally watched over and guarded by those in authority with the interests of the state itself; and believing as I do, that a wise economy and sound policy require at our hands, that provision should be made for the relief of those of our fellow citizens whose condition must otherwise be deplorable, I have felt myself called upon to submit the few crude remarks contained in this message for the consideration of the legislature, and to ask permission to urge upon it the strong claims which the citizens concerned, in my opinion, have to its magnanimity as well as its justice.

GEO. WOLF.

Harrisburgh, March 30, 1832.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

March 31st.—The bill appropriating $300,000 to the branches, to be expended as the canal commissioners shall direct, passed the House to-day on its third reading, and was sent to the Senate.—*Penn. Telegraph.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the National Gazette, dated Harrisburg, March 27.

The House of Representatives, this morning, passed a resolution to adjourn on the 10th April, and meet again on such day after Congress shall have passed the apportionment bill, as the governor shall by his proclamation designate. The reason of this was, that it is entirely uncertain as to when Congress will pass that law; and that, after sitting till the beginning or middle of May, the legislature would still have to hold a special session to district the State. If the apportionment bill pass Congress before the 10th, the above resolution will be rescinded, and the legislature probably adjourn on the 17th. The resolution, however, is of no force until the Senate concur.

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings.

March 29.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill exempting merchandise, imported under certain circumstances, from the operation of the Tariff of 1828, was, after some discussion, ordered to a 3d reading. The bill supplementary to the several acts for the sale of the public lands, returned with amendments from the House, was taken up. Mr. King moved that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House. Mr. Ewing spoke in opposition to the amendments, and Messrs. Moore and Buckner in their support, after which, on motion of Mr. Moore, the bill was laid on the table, and the amendments were ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. White, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business in which some time was spent.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill for the improvement of certain harbors and the navigation of certain rivers—also, a bill declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the legislature of the State of North Carolina. A bill to amend an act for the benefit of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution, and a bill for the removal of the Land office from Mount Salus to Jackson, in the state of Mississippi, and for the removal of the Land office from Franklin to Fayette, in the State of Missouri—were read a third time and passed.

The bill in addition to an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war, was considered in Committee of the Whole.—Various amendments were proposed, discussed, and adopted, and others submitted. At four o'clock the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Friday, March 30.—In the Senate, yesterday, after the reception and reference of petitions and memorials, a number of bills from the House of Representatives were passed through two readings and referred to appropriate committees. The bill which had been recommitted to, and reported as amended by, the Committee on Finance, exempting merchandise imported into the United States, under certain circumstances, from the operations of the tariff law of 1828, was discussed by Messrs. Silsbee, Tazewell, Foot, Smith, Hayne, Tyler, Dickerson, and Webster; and finally, after adopting the amendment of the committee, ordered to the third reading. The bill supplementary to the several acts for the sale of the public lands, together with the amendments of the House of Representatives, were taken up on motion of Mr. King, who moved that the Senate concur with the House in the amendment. The first amendment was adopted, and the second was opposed by Mr. Ewing, and advocated by Messrs. Moore, King, and Buckner; when the bill was laid on the table, and the amendment was ordered to be printed, to give senators an opportunity of examining into its merits. The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, on motion of Mr. White; and after some time in secret session, adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill for the improvement of certain harbors and the navigation of certain rivers; and a bill giving the assent of Congress to an act of the North Carolina Legislature, incorporating the Roanoke Inlet Company. They were severally read a first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The House afterwards resumed the consideration of the Revolutionary Pension Bill, in the discussion of which it was engaged till half-past four o'clock.

Saturday, March 31.—The Senate was occupied, nearly the whole of yesterday, by an interesting and animated debate, growing out of a report from the Committee on Manufactures, handed in by Mr. Dickerson, their chairman, accompanied by a bill repealing the duties on certain articles not protected by the present tariff. The report, in reference to the several propositions which had been referred to them, declares that the committee cannot decide on the subject of the public lands, without receiving further information, which has been called for by a resolution of the Senate; speaks of the propositions of Messrs. Poindexter and Hayne as highly inexpedient—the former difficult and impracticable, and the latter as interfering with the policy heretofore pursued, of affording incidental protection to domestic industry; and also speaks of other reductions of duties which may hereafter be safely made. On the reading of the report and bill, Mr. Forsyth moved to recommit the latter, on the ground that the report being in part as stated by the committee, did not comply with the implied instructions of the Senate, by presenting, in one view, all the subjects that had been referred to them. The amount of reduction proposed by the bill is estimated by the committee at 5,660,000. Messrs. Forsyth, Hayne, Clay, Dickerson, Miller, Foot, Holmes, Benton, Smith, King, Mangum, Sprague, Dallas, Marcy, Brown, and Tazewell, took part in the debate; at the conclusion of which the bill was laid on the table, yeas 27, nays 19.

Yeas.—Messrs. Bell, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, *Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley*, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, Knight, *Marcy, Poindexter*, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, *Tazewell, Tipton*, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster—27.

Nays.—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Buckner, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Robinson, Smith, Troup, Tyler, White—19.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Grennel presented a petition from a citizen named Pool, praying compensation for losses sustained in consequence of the recapture, by him and his crew, of a vessel which he commanded and which had been taken by pirates. It was committed to the Committee of Commerce. Mr. Washington, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill in relation to the Penitentiary for the District, which was read twice and committed.—Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, introduced a bill authorizing a subscription for two hundred and fifty shares of the stock of the Alexandria Canal Company, which was read a first and second time and committed to the same committee of the whole as the bill for the construction of a bridge and aqueduct across the Potomac River at Georgetown. The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary on the subject of the charges against the Collector of the port of Wiscasset; and Mr. Evans, of Maine, went into an argument in support of the inquiry by the House.—The Military Appropriation bill and the bill making appropriations in conformity with the stipulations of certain treaties, were afterwards taken up in a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Polk in the chair. The two former bills were considered and reported, and at 4 o'clock the committee rose and the House adjourned.

From Georgia we learn, through a private channel, that the Mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of S. A. Worcester *vs.* the State of Georgia (the Cherokee case) having been delivered to the Court to which it was addressed, a motion was made by the Counsel for Mr. Worcester to reverse the judgment of that Court, according to the judgment of the Supreme Court, and that the motion was refused by the Court. A motion was then made that the Mandate of the Supreme Court should be placed on the record of the Court, accompanied by a motion for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and that this motion was also refused. The argument of those motions occupied two or three days, and the decisions were rendered without any written opinion thereon. Finally, a request was preferred for a certified statement of these decisions of the Court, and it was denied, the Judge taking the ground, as we had anticipated, of *disregarding* altogether the Mandate of the Supreme Court.—*Nat. Int.*

In the matter of *Dunn*, whose most righteous sentence for forgery has called forth the sympathies of certain philanthropists, we observe in several papers an affidavit by Matthew Ames, the father of the boy, produced as a witness by Dunn on the trial, setting forth that his son was induced by Dunn, under promises of presents, and by threats, to swear falsely. The boy is between 11 and 12 years of age. Truly this is a strange case for public sympathy and executive mercy. Happily, the Governor, in that particular, has more than once already manifested a virtuous inflexibility.—*New York Amer.*

From a late London paper.

A novel combination of musical effect, at least in this country, was tried yesterday at the King's Theatre, before a select audience of professors and amateurs, expressly invited to obtain their judgment on its results. A complete band has been collected, consisting wholly of instruments of metallic formation. There are, for example, eight French horns, six trumpets, six keyed bugles, three trombones, and a double bass horn of extraordinary compass in depth, being below the serpent and instruments of that class in military bands. The pieces performed were the Overture to Spohr's *Jessonda*, the March of the Priests in the *Zauberflote*, with some movements from Weber, Rossini, and Auber. The experiment, which, it should be observed, has been only six weeks in preparation, was decidedly a successful one. In passages of pure harmony, it is difficult to imagine any thing more perfect. The movement seemed to have the same unity of design as if it had proceeded from one stupendously grand and powerful instrument, and, what is still more remarkable, was subdued, when requisite, to a degree of softness which might have been borne in the boudoir of a sick Duchess.

The prevalent defect, in the judgment of the auditory, was, that the bases were inadequate in strength to sustaining so great a weight of harmony; but this will admit of a very easy remedy.—Bands of this structure have for some time existed on the continent, but for their introduction here, musicians have to thank Mr. Harper, the celebrated trumpet player, who took a leading part in the performance, which was filled up throughout by professors of the first eminence. The horns were most ably led by Mr. Platt, Mr. Rae, and others, who took the solo parts in succession. The trombones were also finely played, and with great discretion as to the strength of intonation. All present appeared much gratified at the result of the experiment.

It has been remarked in Bohemia, that the animal kingdom has suffered great mortality since the prevalence of the Cholera in that quarter. Vast numbers of fish and hares, in particular, have been found dead, and these species have consequently been banished from all Bohemian tables.—*Poulson*

Robert Potter.—This person, who had been elected a member of Congress, from North Carolina, and committed certain outrages in a fit of jealousy, was convicted of committing one of them, that on the boy Willie, as may be remembered, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. He has recently been tried for the offence of maiming the clergyman, Mr. Lewis Taylor, a relation. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, and enter into recognizance in two thousand dollars, with good and sufficient securities to keep the peace twelve months thereafter. Defendant was then remanded to jail.

Since the trial, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, has published a long communication in the Oxford Examiner, in which he avers his entire innocence of the charge preferred against him by Potter, and attributes the course of that individual either to personal malice, or over-wrought jealousy.

40 HHDS. GERMAN POT CLAY, for Glass Makers—Just received and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
No 108 and 110 Second street.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 46 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationary,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.
N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.
DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

LOST,

ON Tuesday evening last, the 3d instant, a Promissory Note of Alexander Miller, payable to Job Brewerton, about the fifth of December last, for fifty dollars.

This advertisement is, therefore, to give notice, that the note was never assigned by the subscriber, and that the finder has no right to claim the money due on it. JOB BREWERTON.
March 6.—3t

MOSES ATWOOD has removed to No. 84, Front street, where he offers for sale—
24 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco;
48 bales Tennessee and Mississippi Cotton.
Also, by the package, a variety of *Tickings, Calicoes*, and other *Domestic Goods*, from Eastern Manufactories. April 6.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—The Teachers of the city and vicinity, are respectfully solicited to attend a meeting of the profession, on Monday evening next, the 9th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the school room of Mr. Winter, Smithfield street, between Diamond alley and Fifth streets, to take into consideration the propriety, utility, and importance, of a Western Convention of Teachers, and friends of popular education, in order to reply to inquiries, which have been made to "The Pittsburgh Association of Teachers," by the "Academic Institute of Cincinnati," &c., and for the purpose of co-operating with all the Western States, in the great business of Education.
JOHN WINTER, *Sec. P. A. T.*
April 6.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per ct.
Chambersburgh Bk.	1	Muskingum Bank	1½
Virginia paper, gen.	1	Bank of Geauga	2
New York city	1 to 2	Urbana Bk.	3
New York Country	2	Dayton	2
New Jersey, gen.	1½ to 2	Scioto	3
Notes of the New England Banks	2	Michigan paper	3
		Canada	4
South Carolina	3	North Carolina	4
Maryland Banks,	½ to 2	Georgia	4
Delaware Banks	½ to 1	Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5
Natchez	5		
New Orleans,	5		
Pennsylvania, gen.	½	Cohen's Bank,	1
Greensburgh,	25	Ohio, generally,	½ to 2
Wilksbarre Bank	1½		

Every description of Gold purchased at the highest premiums, by
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
April 6, 1832.

To Paper Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers take this opportunity to acquaint Manufacturers of Paper, that they are now prepared to execute orders for Paper Machines of every description upon the most approved plans. Also, *Drying and Cutting Machines*, all of which will be warranted equal in all respects to any similar machines in the United States.—Persons about to erect Paper Mills, will not incur any additional expense in purchasing the Drying Machine, as the cost of same is less than the expense of building Drying Lofts and their fixtures. The above Machines were first introduced into this country by the subscriber, Charles M. Pickering, who has built and put into operation most of the Machines now in use. Amongst others, the following Manufacturers, in the United States, are referred to for his character and ability to perform his engagements.

C. M. PICKERING & CO.
112, Beekman st. } New York.
109, Water st. }

References —
Wm. Parker, Esq. Boston, Mass.
A. C. & W. Curtis, Newton, "
Amos Hubbard, Esq. Norwich, Conn.
Henry Hudson, Esq. Hartford, "
Joseph Kingsland, Esq. Belleville, N. J.
Morris & Burritt, New York City.
J. & S. Campbell, "
April 6, 1832.—2aw3m

☞ *TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.*

TIN WARE MANUFACTORY, No. 10, Baltimore street, 2 doors east of Harrison street. *JAMES COURTLAN*, thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received from his friends and the public, would respectfully inform them that he has now, and intends constantly to keep, the most extensive assortment of all kinds of *TIN WARE*.—Also, *Block Tin & Britannia Ware, Copper Wash Kettles, &c.*: and intends keeping constantly for sale *Tin Plate*, IC. IX. IX. IXX. SDX. DX, and has 8 boxes of Tin Plate IX. 12 inches square and 225 plates to the box, a new article in this market—Also, *Wire* and *Rivets*.

Being determined on doing a cash business, those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine as to quality and price, both of which he hopes will prove satisfactory.
April 6—w3t.

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED away from Lewis Trax, living in Birmingham, on the 26th day of March, *a Black Mare*, about 11 or 12 years old; about 13 or 14 hands high, broad set, the off side hind feet white. Any person giving information to John Oby, Tavern-keeper, at the Monongahela Bridge, or bringing the aforesaid mare to said John Oby, shall be rewarded.
April 6.—3t*

NEW NOVEL.—*Evelina; or, the History of a Young Lady's Introduction to the World*—by Miss Burney. In two volumes, being Nos. 21 and 22 of Library of Select Novels. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Book Sellers, No. 51 Market street.
March 30—2t

ASSESSMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE

Concerning the assessment and appropriation of the city taxes, for the year 1832, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, That for the purpose of raising supplies for the present year, there shall be levied and collected upon the persons, professions, trades, and property of said city, made taxable, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

SECT. 2. Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sum aforesaid, together with the moneys now in the treasury, the arrearages of taxes heretofore assessed, as well as all moneys arising from rents, fines, forfeitures, licenses, &c. shall be, and the same are hereby appropriated in the following manner, viz.

No. 1.	Salaries of city officers, to wit:		
	Mayor's salary,	$400	00
	Treasurer's salary,	300	00
	Street Commissioner's salary,	265	00
	Clerks of Councils salary,	300	00
	Clerk of market, do.	100	00
	High Constable's do.	200	00
	City Constable's do.	600	00
	Bell ringer's, do.	80	00
	Messenger's, do.	50	00
	Assessor's, do.	60	00
	Recording Regulator's salary,	200	00
	Superintendent of water works salary,	900	00
		$3,505	00
No. 2.	Cleaning paved cartways,	2,000	00
3.	Collecting and lost taxes	600	00
4.	Credits for old paving	50	00
5.	Stationary and fuel	50	00
6.	Repairing streets and landings	2,350	00
7.	Wharf on Monongahela	200	00
8.	Paving and grading cartways	5,089	00
9.	Interest on city loan	5,800	00
10.	City bills in circulation, for their redemption and interest,	200	00
11.	Water Works, for the further extension of,	2,000	00
12.	Contingent fund.	4,325	24
13.	Fire engines and hose companies	2,500	00
14.	Opening Ferry street from Fourth to Liberty	2,848	67
		$31,567	91

Provided, nevertheless, that the Mayor be, and he is hereby directed, not to draw his warrant for item No. 14, until he has satisfactory evidence adduced to him, that the individual assessments for opening Ferry street have been previously paid.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1832.
JOHN GRAHAM, President,
Common Council.
Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk
Common Council.
W. FORWARD, President,
Select Council, P. T.
Attest—WM. PENTLAND, Clerk,
Select Council, P. T.
Pittsburgh, April 3, 1832.—3t.

To Farmers and Country Merchants.

FINE AND CONSTANT MARKET FOR *GRAIN*.—The highest price will be paid for any quantity of Wheat, Rye, and Corn, delivered at the old established *Eagle Steam Mill*, on the Monongahela River, immediately above the mouth of the Pennsylvania Canal, at Pittsburgh. Apply at the Mill, to
MAITLAND & SMYTH.
March 23, 1832.—w4t.

120 HHDS. N. ORLEANS SUGAR;
150 bbls. do Mollasses;
100 Barrels Mackerel, Nos. 2 & 3;
26 do Tanners' Oil;
400 Dry Spanish Hides;
600 Dry and salted Arkansas Hides.
Received, per late arrivals, and for sale by
LITTLE & HAYS,
No. 3, Market st.
Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—w1m

Literary and Mercantile ACADEMY,

AT the Corner of Second street and Cherry Alley; where, at the solicitation of a number of his friends, the subscriber will be prepared to receive pupils on the third of April next. This situation is preferred to a denser and more populous quarter of the city.—The time ordinarily devoted to teaching during the day, will be devoted to the instruction of males only, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, E. Grammar, Geography, Composition, &c., according to the most approved methods of imparting Knowledge. The number of pupils will be restricted to 35, at $5 for the term of 12 weeks, payable in advance. Immediately after the exercises of the day, a separate class of young gentlemen will attend a course of Lectures on Book Keeping and E. Grammar; the course to be completed in 12 weeks. Terms, $10, payable at the expiration of 6 weeks; the class being at no expense, except for books and blanks. Any student attending the day-school, and desirous of becoming a member of this class, can have the privilege by the additional payment of $3. No particular system of Double Entry will be required. At the close of the Lectures, any regular students will be enabled to apply them in any of the approved forms he may think proper to adopt. Merchants are respectfully invited to attend, and witness the *study* of Book Keeping as applied to actual business, either exemplifying general and extensive Mercantile concerns, or restricted to western commerce. For the following testimonial, I am indebted to the politeness of the class of young gentlemen from the city, who lately attended the course of Lectures.

N. R. SMITH.
Allegheny town, March 9, 1832.—3t

We, the undersigned, having attended a course of Mr. N. R. Smith's Lectures on Book Keeping and English Grammar, take this method of assuring the public, that the information they have derived from them is various and important, both in a theoretical and practical point of view. We are certain that, should the young gentlemen of this city attend them, they will thence derive ample satisfaction. For ourselves, we think it a duty to present our thanks to Mr. Smith for the knowledge he has imparted to us in the useful and important branches embraced by his Lectures.

Robert H. Douthitt,	Andrew Nicholson,
J. H. Robinson,	C. L. Magee,
Robt. M'Curdy,	Michael Friel,
Thos. Douthitt,	A. T. Nicholson,
John Black,	J. H. Townle.

Pittsburgh, March 3, 1832.

Pittsburgh Seminary,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
South East Corner of Grant & Second Sts.

THE want of a permanent institution, located in the city, in which females should receive a useful and finished education, seems long to have been deeply felt by the inhabitants of this flourishing and wealthy city.

From the frequent and earnest solicitations of her friends, Miss Parry has, at length, undertaken to establish and carry into effective operation an Institution calculated, not only to supply the deficiency for which it is more immediately intended, but to offer such advantages as may render it worthy the patronage of the intelligent citizens of neighboring places.

The object of this seminary is, to inculcate sound principles, inform the mind, refine the taste, and form the character; to effect this, there will be a strict and well-ordered system of government as well as of instructions for little can be accomplished in the great business of education without efficient regulations and good order.

The building is spacious and handsomely situated in the most elevated and healthy part of the city, commanding a fine view of the Monongahela, and the adjacent hills. It is sufficiently central for the convenience of day scholars, and yet retired from the noise of business.

In the English department the branches are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, and Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, History, Chronology, Botany, Chymistry, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy.

English branches, (Each qr. to consist of 12 weeks.)	$8 00 per qr.
Music,	10 00
French,	8 00
Drawing in pencil, crayon, and water colors,	8 00
Oil Painting,	10 00

Boarding and tuition, including all the branches, two hundred dollars per annum. Each pupil must be supplied, by the parent or guardian, with a mattress, bedding, towels, combs, brushes, soap, and silver cup, table and tea spoon, with the initials of the name engraved on each. Each pupil required to repair and keep her own clothes in good order. Washing, stationery, &c. are extras. No charge made for the summer vacation, commencing on the twenty-third of July, and terminating on the thirty-first of August. No pupil engaged for a shorter period than two quarters; first quarter to be paid in advance. One month's notice to be given previous to withdrawing a pupil.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, President of the Western University, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that Institution, will give lectures on Astronomy. Competent masters are engaged for the different branches.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D.
Rev. G. Upfold, D. D.
Rev. C. Avery,
Dr. P. Mowry,
J. M. Snowden,
H. Holdship,
J. D. Davis,
N. B. Craig,
Hon. H. Denny.

Feb. 7.—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

CASSAT & HUTCHISON, having formed a connection with JAMES E. LEDLIE, the house will be conducted under the firm of CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 23, 1832.—w3t.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PRODUCE DEALERS, *and Forwarding and Commission Merchants*, No. 8 Market street, Pittsburgh.—*Refer to*
GILESPIE & JONES, } *Philadelphia.*
W. R. THOMPSON & Co. }
ERSKINE, EICHELBERGER & Co. } *Baltimore*
WM. CRAWFORD, Jr. }
M. LANGHORNE & SONS, *Maysville.*
ALEX. M'CANDLESS, Esq. *Cincinnati.*
CALDWELL & ERNEST, *Louisville.*
March 23—w3mo.

HAIR CLOTH RETICULES.—The Ladies are respectfully informed that the subscriber has for sale, an entire new article, manufactured from superior French Hair Cloth. The reticules have been much admired, and combine durability with beauty and utility.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
March 13. 16, *Exchange Buildings.*

MERCHANTS, and men of business generally, will find it to their advantage to call at this office, and have their uncurrent paper exchanged. Every description of *Bank Note paper* received at reduced rates. The highest premium is, in all cases, paid for *Foreign and American Gold, Drafts and Notes of hand* collected. ☞GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Jan. 27.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,
AND
WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their RECTIFYING DISTILLERY from Gray's Row, St. Clair street, to *No.* 162 *Liberty street*, (opposite to Sixth street) where they continue to manufacture, in quantity, the following Liquors, which they will sell wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Carraway do.
Gin,	Per. Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
1st and 4th proof,	Lemon do.
Alcohol,	Annisseed do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Clove do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

In addition to the above, they have laid in and intend constantly keeping the following

WINES AND LIQUORS.

French Brandy,	Madeira Wine,
Holland Gin,	Lisbon do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Teneriffe do.
Port Wine,	Malaga do.

☞ *Monongahela* Whiskey by the barrel, keg. &c.

N. B.—Goods delivered, drayage free, within the limits of the city.

Grocers, tavern-keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are invited to call and examine their stock. March 30—6m.

Information Wanted.

ON the 14th of January last, a letter was written to Mary Atkinson, by William Atkinson, of Liverpool, informing her that a sum of money would be sent by Mr. Thomas Mason, Tea Dealer, Liverpool, to a Merchant in Pittsburgh, for her use; and another letter was at the same time written, informing her to what Merchant the money was remitted: this second letter not coming to hand, the subscriber knows not to whom to apply. She therefore hopes that the merchant who has received the money, will direct a line to her, thro' the post office, informing her where to call.

MARY ATKINSON.

March 30, 1832.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor*,
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*.
July 26, 1831.—tf

Indian Queen Hotel,

Formerly Heiskell's, and late H. Wade's, No. 15, *South Fourth street, between Market and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.*

IS now kept by B. DUKE, who has, at considerable expense, made such improvements to the House as will insure comfort and convenience to his *Boarders and Lodgers*. This House is so well known that it needs but little description, being central to the principal Mercantile Houses in Market street, the Post Office, Banks, and public places in Chestnut street.

The Proprietor solicits the attention of Merchants and Travelers to his establishment, and rests his claims to their patronage, on his efforts for their comfort and accommodation.

March 9—1mo.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*, $130

Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 7, for 1832; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,270	1,270
10	1,000	10,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
40	100	4,000
51	50	2,550
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
51	25	1,275
102	20	2,040
1530	10	15,300
11475	5	57,375
34220 tickets.		$136,880

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 *Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.*

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

March 27, 1832.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, *South Front street*,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

MACHINE CARDS.

ON hand, and for sale, at the lowest market price, a good assortment of Machine Cards, from the factory of John A. Smith, Leicester, Massachusetts. Messrs. William Bell & Co., having given up their agency for that factory, their former customers for cards are respectfully invited to call on me for the article. C. CURTIS,

Corner of Third and Wood streets.

March 16, 1832.—4m

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

25 CASES FUR HATS—for sale by M. ATWOOD, corner of Wood and Front streets. Dec. 2—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Assignees of Thos. Fink, offer for sale the following property, situated in Pipe Town.—1 Steam Engine; 1 Rack Lathe, and Furniture; 1 Boring Mill, and Furniture; 1 Vice; 1 Circular Saw; 1 Crane, and Appurtenances; 1 Lot of Cast Iron; 3 Grind-stones, and Pulleys; 1 Lot of Boring Heads; 1 do. do. Patterns; 1 Set Engine Patterns. Also, the lease of a certain Lot, near the Engine House, and Stack of Chimneys. Also, a quantity of House Furniture—Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Carpeting, &c.

All the above articles will be sold at *private* sale, on or before the second day of April next, and if not sold at private sale by that day, then they will be sold at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 7th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Assignees*
JOHN LEECH, }

Dec. 27, 1831.—tf

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near the corner of Fourth, now occupied by Hamilton Stewart. Enquire of WILLIAM HAYS.

February 3, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a connection with Mr. *Wm. Riddle*, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mr. *P. H. Goodwyn*, of Florence, Ala. in the business heretofore conducted by them, and which will still be carried on under the style of FORSYTH & Co.

They will continue to transact a General Agency and Commission Business, and attend particularly to the *Receiving and Forwarding of Goods*.

To the former friends and customers of the House, they would return their grateful acknowledgements, with the hope, that a prompt and faithful attention to business, will procure for the present concern, a continuance of their patronage.

FORSYTH & Co.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1832.—[Feb. 3, 1832.—3m]

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Amulet, and for sale by DOBBIN & IRWIN, 16 Packs *BUFFALO ROBES*; 150,000 Common Cigars.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

August 30, 1831

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831.—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches*, near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh*, where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞ Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, 1 Nine Passenger Coach; 1 light Dearborn, with falling top.

HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, a lad between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Trimming.

March 20, 1832.—tf

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail

CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞ Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. March 27, 1832.—tf.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,

Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR

has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,

Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms,

250 bags Havana Coffee;
260 do. Rio do.
60 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
100 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel;
50 do. do. 2 do.
30 do. No. 1 Shad;
5 do. Salmon;
150 tubs No. 2 Mackerel;
20 do. do. 1 Salmon;
600 dry Spanish Hides;
10 boxes best Ky. Tobacco;
20 kegs do. do. do.
23 doz. Painted Buckets;
35 hhds. Tobacco;
10 boxes Havana Sugar;
3 tons Log Wood;
100 bags Turk's Island Salt;
10 bbls. Water Lime;
50 crates Queensware.

Dec. 30.—tf.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

FOR SALE,

A TEN ACRE LOT, near East Liberty, on which are erected a Two Story Frame Dwelling House, Stable, Wagon House, &c. &c., and a well of excellent water near the back door. A thriving young Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c. Likewise Gooseberry and Currant Bushes. The land is of good quality, and well adapted to early gardening: it joins John Beitler's lot. It will be sold low for cash, as the subscriber wants to move from this State.

☞ Possession will be given on the first of April next, or the middle of March, if required.—Apply on the premises to JAMES JONES.

January 6.—3mo.

GROCERIES,

NUMBER EIGHT MARKET STREET.

CASSAT & HUTCHISON respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving, and offer for sale, a choice selection of Groceries, consisting in part of

Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Prime Green, and Java Coffee;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves and Nutmegs;
Loaf and Lump Sugar;
Bengal and S. F. Indigo;
Madder, Ginger, Rice, &c.;
Box Raisins and Figs;
Prime Havanna Cigars;
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines;
Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, &c;
A few dozen very fine Johannisberg, Hermitage and Champaigne Wines.

All of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit country merchants and others to favor them with a call.

Feb. 17—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't

November 1

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

The American Fire Insurance Co

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.

Sept. 25—tf *No* 108 *Second street, Pittsburgh.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

VENANGO FURNACE,
AND OTHER VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th of May next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House, in this city, will be sold without reserve, all that valuable property, known as Venango Furnace, Venango county, two and a half miles from the Allegheny river.

The tract on which the Furnace is erected, contains four hundred and twenty-five acres, (patented,) of which ten acres are meadow and thirty acres are now in wheat.

The Furnace is well built, with all the necessary out buildings, of frame, and in good order, viz.: A Casting House, Moulding Room, Ware Room, for the Castings, a Wheel House, Bridge House, and Coal House. A never failing stream is conducted to the wheel in pipes under ground from the Dam, so that furnace can be kept in blast all winter.

There are, also, a very comfortable dwelling house, a large store house, twelve houses for workmen, and convenient stables for three teams.

The supplies of Grain, Meat, and other articles used at Iron Works, are abundant in the neighborhood.

Adjoining, is another tract of land, containing about five hundred acres, on which is an excellent Saw Mill, with an abundance of Pine and Hemlock Timber. There are also several ore banks on this tract.

The flasks, patterns, &c. will be sold immediately after the above, an inventory of which will be shown at the time of sale.

By order of the assignees of Ekin & Ledlie, and others concerned.

P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1832.—tM10

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO, BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street,

September 20

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great regulator of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf.
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

New Establishment!!!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

Dry Goods and Fur Store!

AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of

M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER;

where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles*, mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Beeswax, Rags, and Wool. City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING.

☞ Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1832.—3mo.

40 HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
100 bbls. LOAF SUGAR;
20 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
250 bbls. Fresh MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2, & 3;
100 bags COFFEE;

For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN.

Feb. 17—tf Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

TO BE LET.

I WISH to dispose of the unexpired Lease 3 years from the first of April next of the house which I now occupy, No. 138 Liberty street. This house is large, and completely finished—from the cellar to the garret—and, from its central situation, is well calculated for a Boarding House. The large Store Room and Cellar in front, will be let with the dwelling, if required.

☞ Possession will be given on the first of April, or sooner, to a person who would accommodate a few genteel boarders. For further particulars, apply to WM. B. FOSTER.

January 20, 1832.—tf

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 9.

DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, at No.* 162 *Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,)* where they have received, and intend keeping, a general supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities for a regular supply, they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. ☞ Physicians and country merchants are respectfully invited to call.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—6m

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26